

School Sustainability Grant 2012 – 2013

Creekside Junior High

Pearl River, LA

GROWING IN THE 21ST CENTURY

How can we reduce the amount of flooding between the 200 and 400 halls?

This is the question that was asked at the beginning of this project. From here, students embarked on a creative problem solving activity to understand the problem and propose possible solutions to the problem. The picture to the right shows the results of a brainstorming session intended to help the students more clearly understand the problem. At each stage of the process students would use divergent thinking to get ideas and convergent thinking to evaluate and choose a solution.



Understanding the Problem

WHY?

- Why?
- Why is there water between the 200 & 300 Hall?
 - Why is there one big wet spot in between both halls?
 - Why are we trying to find a solution?
 - Why isn't the water draining?
 - Why aren't the trenches working?
 - Why is the ^{water} building up in one spot?
 - Why don't we have drains and gutters?
 - Why are the 200 + 300 halls built where they are built?
 - Why don't we build deeper trenches?

WHERE?

- Where??
1. Where is the water going?
 2. Where are the places where it holds more water than others?
 3. Where is the water coming from?
 4. Where is the water trailing off of the roof?
 5. Where is the mud going?
 6. Where is the water flooding?
 7. Where will we bring the water?
 8. Where do people step in it more than others?
 9. Where is the mud separating more than other places?
 10. Where do we go for help?
 11. Where is the water going to make the grass die?
 12. Where does drain H₂O go?

Student Work

The following slides show work taken from one student's journal.

7 Warm Up 18 11/29/12
How much water do we need to deal with? Estimate.

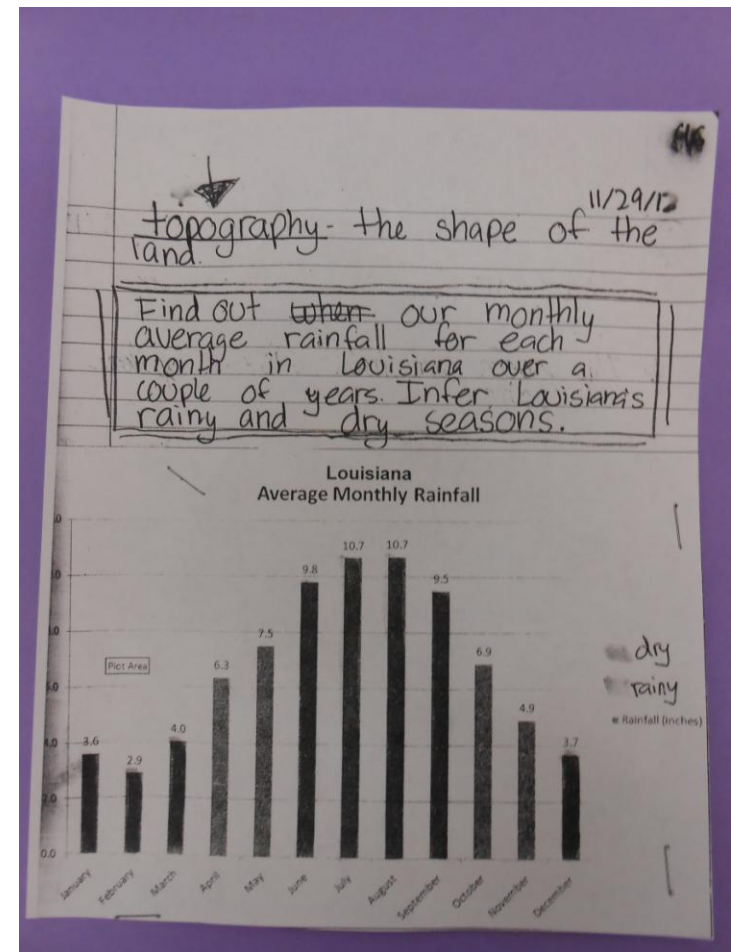
$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \text{ in} = 1 \\ 200 \times 12 = 2400 \\ 2400 \times 100 = 240000 \end{array}$$

240000 in³ of rain

231 in³ per gallon of water

12467.53247 gallons of water

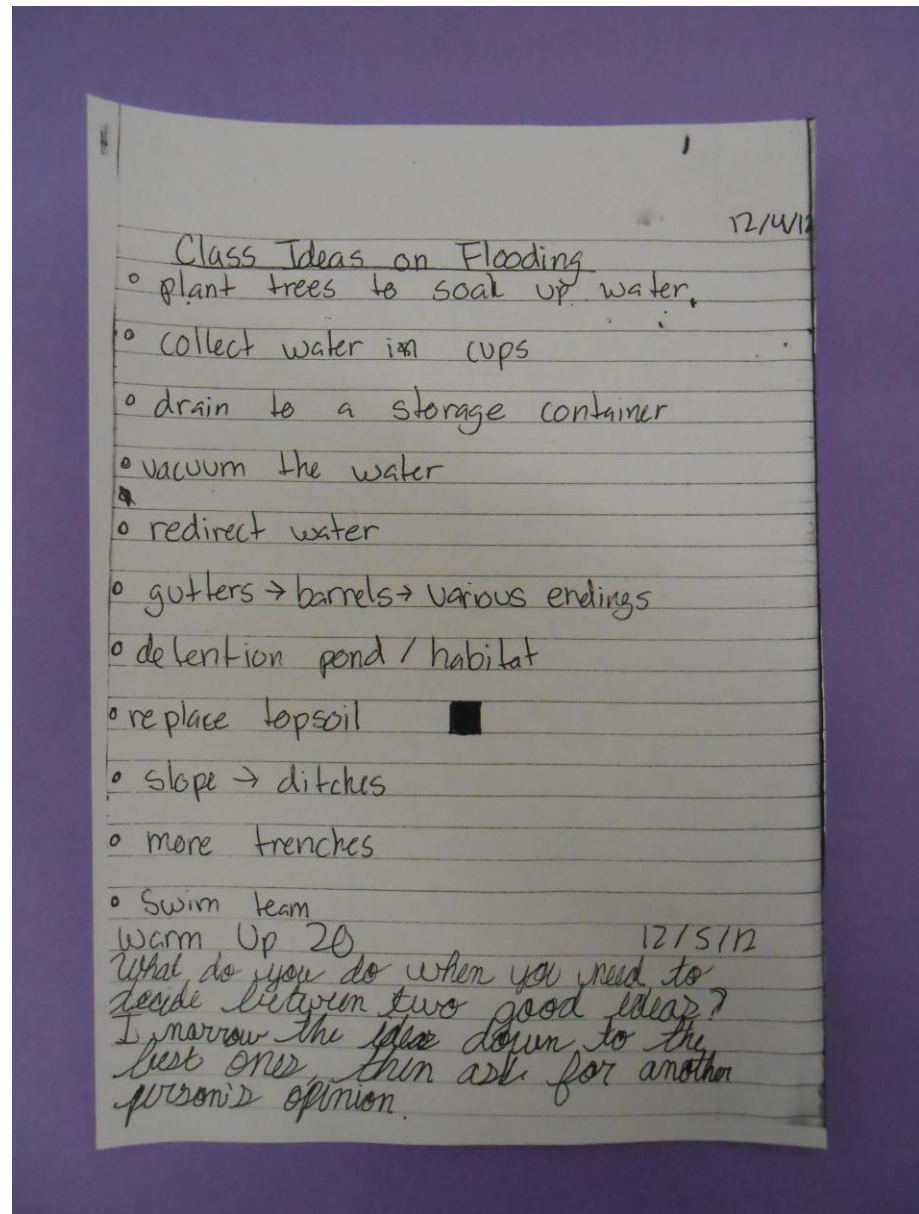
About 12467 gallons.



Calculating Roof Runoff Volume

Student Work

Further thoughts..



Student Work

Thinking it through.

11/3


Warm Up 19

How much H₂O can this room hold
 $38' \times 27' \times 9'$
 $1156" \times 324" \times 108" = 159563.52 \text{ in}^3$
 This room can hold 69075.1 gallons of water

How to fix the flooding (brains)

- 1) Gather water.
- 2) Decide where water should go.
- 3) Run path to designated area
- 4) Make an incline? Ditches at bottom

Gutters
 Barrels
 Pipe
 Top off?
 Redirection



"beginning -"
 Detention pond
 habitat
 trees
 coastal roots

100

12/3
 Sublimation - goes directly from a solid to a gas.

12/4
Further Development
 Containers + Vegetation

Gutters

- gutters → Underground drain → Creek
- gutters → barrels → well shed → hoses
- gutters → barrels → pipes → detention pond

Trenches

- slope → trench → creek
- slope → French drain → well shed → hoses
- slope → drain → ~~wells~~ detention pond

H. W. Assignment 12/4
 Come up with a set of criteria that we can use to evaluate the ideas (at least five points).

• Cost	• efficiency	• aesthetics
• materials	• durability	
• organization	• safety	
• sustainability	• accessibility	
• time/effort	• feasibility	

How can we reduce the amount of flooding between the 200 and 400 halls?

After several weeks of brainstorming, researching, discussing, and learning about global sustainability, water conservation, and point and nonpoint pollution, these possible solutions were proposed and then organized into categories.

Gutters

Gutters

Gutters to pipes to drums to well shed to hoses

Gutters to runoff to barrel to well shed to hoses

Add gutters

Gutters to barrels

Gutters to piping to containers

Gutters to containers to filter to water fountains / sprinklers / etc

Gutters to downspouts to tanks to garden to filtration system to school

Gutter to trench to pond

Gutters to funnels to pipes to collection tanks to cafeteria / Coastal Roots / or other needed places

Trenches

Dig trench to pond

Dig more trenches

French drain

Trench downhill under sidewalk to pond

Ditches

Alter slope of land

Make it flow somewhere else

Put more soil and grass to level ground

Slope ground and put something to collect water at end of slope

Slope land to French drain to well shed to hoses

Slope to one drain

Slope land toward a drain to a container to a garden

Containers

Collect water in 1000 cups

Put out gallon buckets

Containers along the roof connected to pipes

Collect water in containers

Soak Up

Plant trees to soak up water

Absorb water with sponges

Absorbent material

Other

Make a pool and form the CSJH swim team

Collect to barrels to pipe to detention pond to habitat

Collect to barrels to pipe to creek

Funnel to pipe to river

Make pond between buildings

Collect water from existing gullies

Drain where water is puddling

Cover the area that floods

Collected water to school gardens / generate electricity

More drains that lead to a storage container

Vacuum the water

Replace topsoil with clay and grass

Lay concrete 5' under the ground then replace Earth materials

Evaluating the Options

Students were encouraged to use different ways to evaluate options. In this case students considered the advantages, limitations, and unique features of different water catchment systems.

12/5

<u>Gutters</u>		
A	Lo	U
• runs along the roof	Potentially pricing	• full coverage
• control the flow	Must be cleaned	• leads to other +
• easily collect runoff	effective?	• confines + contr
		• less bulky

<u>Trenches</u>		
A	Lo	U
• full compass?	• A lot of digging	• Also collects
• takes away water	• hard to use	• no maintenance
• is sustainable	• not as organized	• inexpensive

<u>Alter Slope of Land</u>		
A	Lo	U
• directs water	• not as controlled	• all natural
• handles all flooding	• reconstruct all land	
	• sustainable?	

<u>Containers</u>		
A	Lo	U
• collects water		
• no redirection		
•		

A handwritten table on a piece of paper, dated 12/6/12, titled 'Criteria'. The table evaluates five catchment systems: gutters, trenches, slope, oak, and planters. The criteria used for evaluation are cost, sustainability, safety, efficiency, and aesthetics. The ratings are as follows:

	cost	sustainability	safety	efficiency	aesthetics
gutters	3	5	5	5	5
trenches	2	3	2	4	4
slope	1	1	3	2	1
oak	4	2	4	1	2
planters	5	4	1	3	3

Criteria Ranking of Possible Catchment Systems

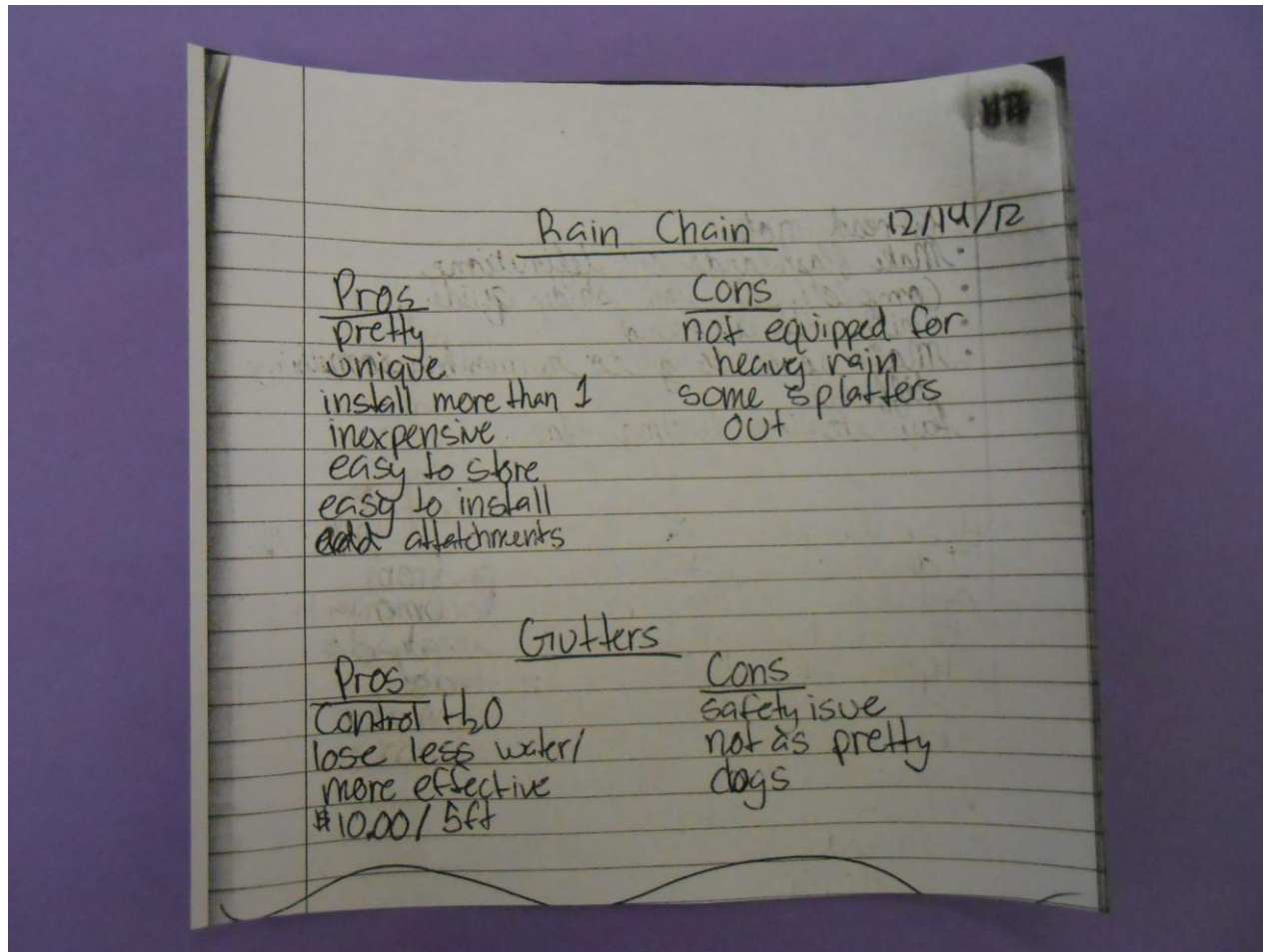
The students established a set of criteria by which to evaluate each type of system. Above is one group's criteria ranking. The students established a set of criteria by which to evaluate each type of system.

	Cost	Effectiveness	Aesthetics	Sustainability	Safety	Total
Gutters	2	5	5	5	5	22
Trenches	4	3	2	2	1	12
Slope	1	2	3	1	3	10
Soaking	3	1	4	3	4	15
Containers	5	4	1	4	2	16

Criteria Ranking of Possible Catchment Systems

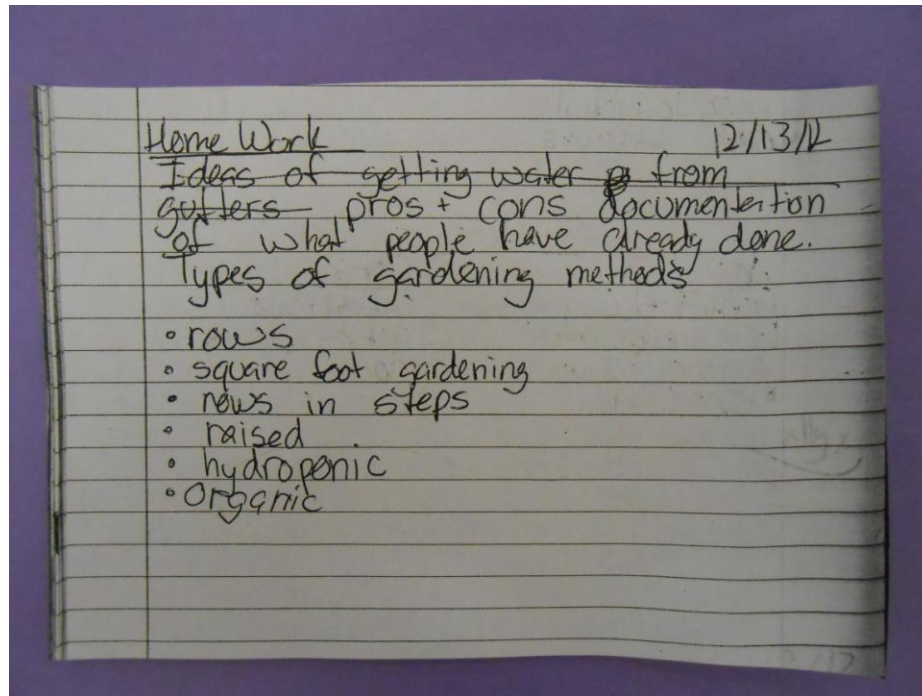
This is the final ranking when done as a class. Gutters received the highest ranking, so it was decided that gutters would be used to catch the rainwater and the water would run into barrels.

Rain Chains or Downspouts?

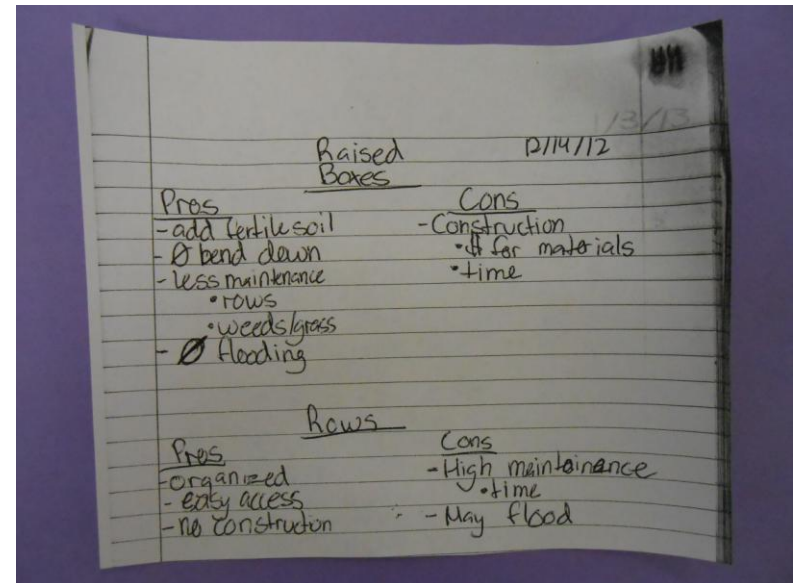


Which type of garden should we use?

Options



Pros and Cons



Water Catchment

Measuring Drip Chain



Installing Main Tank Line



Water Catchment

Assembling Tank Connectors



Tanks & Drip Chains



With 7 collection tanks and 2 main supply tanks, we can catch 9000 liters of rainwater

Tunneling to connect collection tanks to main supply tanks



Main Supply Tanks



Connecting to the Solar Pump

It was a long way to the pump!

We keep the solar pump locked in our Coastal Roots yard so no one will damage it. A rain gauge senses when we receive over $\frac{3}{4}$ " of rain in a day and overrides pump settings.



Composting

Our worms didn't like their new home and many escaped the first night!

Preparing more favorable digs



Vermicomposting



Building the Garden

Blocking Weeds



Spreading Soil



Leaf Composting

Setting Up the Bins



Compost Bins

The cafeteria gives us about a five gallon bucket of refuse each day



Gardens

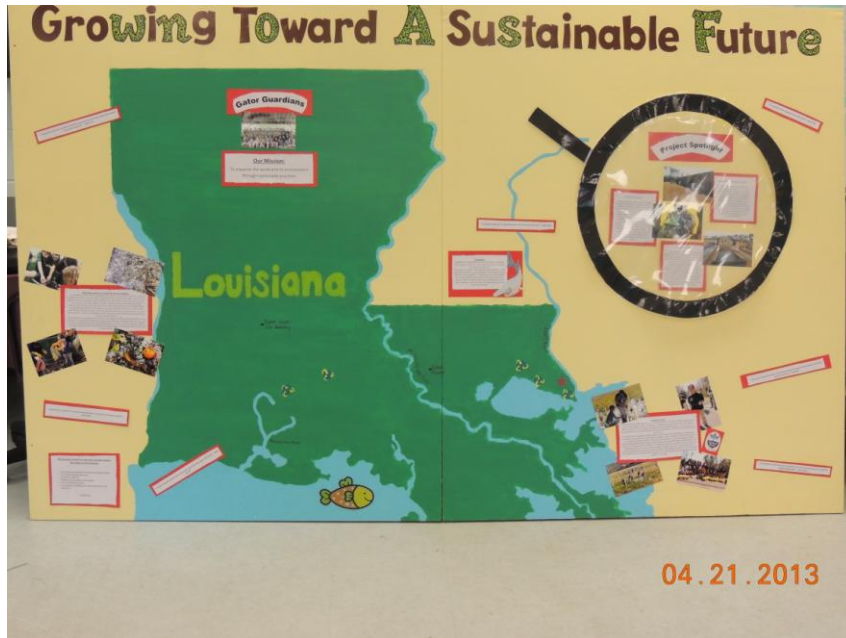
Gardens

One of each type of plant has an ID tag that includes a picture, common name and scientific name.



Earth Day Celebration

Overview of All Projects



1st Stop on Tour
What is sustainability?



Earth Day

Explaining Water Catchment



Describing the System



Earth Day

Students demonstrated how to set up a compost bin



Students showed how busy their worms have been



One group's criteria ranking

Gardening

Explaining square foot gardening, drip irrigation and companion planting

Over 500 students, faculty members, and parents attended Earth Day.



Growing in the 21st Century

Thank you for this awesome opportunity! Most of us had not heard of the term sustainability much less understood what it meant before embarking on this project. We had fun completing this project, and learned more than we anticipated learning!

Mrs. Danjean's 6th, 7th, & 8th grade students

Creekside Junior High

Pearl River, LA

Gator Guardians



Our Mission:

To preserve the world and its environment
through sustainable practices

04.22.2013